

Relapse Prevention Taking The Mystery Out of Relapse

Conference Workshop Presented By Dr. Stephen F. Grinstead

Co-Founder and Chief Clinical Officer of A Healing Place – The Estates
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Are You Ready
To Be Open Have
Some Fun And Learn
Some Valuable Tools?



How To Benefit From The Workshop

- Understand the CENAPS® Relapse Model Know the Principles & Practices
- 2. Integrate it into your personal/clinical style Make it habitual part of your routine practice
- 3. Adapt it to your program's needs Improve your program's quality & effectiveness
- 4. Individualize it for each client you see

 Make a difference in the lives of your clients

First We're Going To Take A Short Quiz About Relapse





Answer True, False, or Not Sure for Each One

Relapse Prevention Taking The Mystery Out Of Relapse

Answer True, False, or Not Sure for Each One

 If you stop addictive use for a while and then begin to use again, you relapsed. Relapse develops over a progressive period of time & has early warning signs. You are in recovery if you have stopped the alcohol and/or drug use. 	 4. Relapse occurs because addicts/alcoholics drop out of treatment or stop going to meetings. 5. Recovering people may not be totally aware of the warning signs of relapse. 6. Once recovering people are consciously aware of the warning signs of relapse, they can choose to take action to make the warning signs go away.

Answer True, False, or Not Sure for Each One

- 7. Relapse can be avoided by willpower and self-discipline alone.
- 8. People who relapse are not motivated to recover.
- 9. When people relapse it means that they haven't hit bottom yet and they need to experience more pain.

You Have To Be In Recovery Before You Can Relapse

Being in recovery requires...

- Understand addiction
- Apply that understanding to self
- Accept the painful feelings due to being addicted
- Having hope & belief recovery is possible & preferable than the old way
- Doing the B.P.S.S. recovery footwork needed
- Be abstinent ~ 60 to 90 days



Gorski-CENAPS® Developmental Model Of Recovery Assessment: Identifying Problems Abuse Transition Stabilization Early Middle Late Ongoing DMC Denial/DMC Primary Tools Denial + PRC + RPC Relapse Therapy Primary Tools High Risk Tools Coexisting Problems Treatment

Tools For Moving Into Early Recovery

- Moving from stabilization to early recovery requires...
 - Identifying and managing stress
 - Normalizing and managing cravings
 - Identifying & managing Post Acute Withdrawal
 - Identifying and managing high risk situations
 - Also known as Relapse Justifications

Starting Recovery With
Relapse Prevention
And
Starting Relapse Prevention
With Denial Management

Defining Denial

 Automatic and unconscious reactions that defends us against the pain of recognizing serious problems; but can actually make our problems worse

It's a Normal Part of the Human Condition



My Protective - But Grueling Suits Of Armor









My Message Of Hope: I support and empower motivated people to transcend their challenges with health, chronic pain, addiction or illness so they can experience extraordinary health, deepen intimate relationships and do what they love with commitment, discipline and focus.

Denial/Saboteur Patterns

- Primary irrational thoughts that ...
 - Deny seriousness of problems
 - Protect from the pain of facing problems
 - Lead to worsening of problems

There Are Twelve Common Denial Patterns

#1 — Avoidance

- Definition
 - Refusing to think about, talk about, or do anything that will focus on my problems
- Mistaken Belief
 - If I refuse to think or talk about my problems, they will magically go away!

Types Of Avoidance

- Saying Nothing
 - It will go away if I don't talk about it!
- Distraction
 - It will go away if I focus on other things!
- Uproar
 - It will go away if I create a crisis!
- Playing Dumb
 - It will go away if I pretend not to know about it!



How Do You Avoid Your Painful Reality?



#2 — Absolute Denial

- Definition
 - Refusing to admit that a problem exists in spite of convincing evidence that it does
- Mistaken Belief
 - If I can convince myself and others that I don't have a problem—then problem solved!

Have You Blocked Out Or Repressed Your Painful Reality?



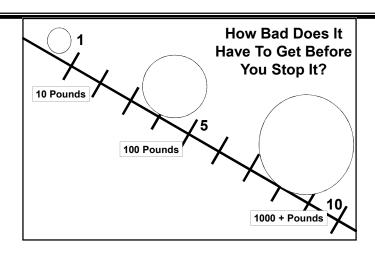
This Is My New Image For My Total Denial





#3 — Minimizing

- Definition
 - Seeing problem as less serious than it really is
- Mistaken Belief
 - If I can convince myself and others that the problem it isn't really that bad, it will go away



Do you try to convince yourself and others that your problems aren't really that big of a deal?



#4 — Rationalizing

- Definition
 - Justifying your problem behavior by creating good reasons for having it
- Mistaken Belief
 - Having a good enough reason for the problem will solve it and save me from negative consequences



You Can't Think Your Way
Out Of A Problem That You
Behaved Your Way Into



Dr. Stephen Covey



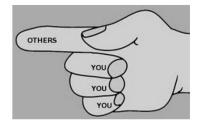
Have You Tried to Think Your Way
Out of Facing Your Problems
Or Taking Authentic Action?



#5 — Blaming

- Definition
 - Refusing to accept responsibility for solving the problem by believing that it is someone else's fault
- Mistaken Belief
 - If someone else is responsible for the problem, I don't have to deal with it
- Have you blamed others to avoid taking action to help yourself?

Blaming Puts & Keeps You In The Victim Role





Please Rate Your Patterns 1-10

Avoidance
 Total Denial
 Minimizing
 Rationalizing
 Blaming
 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10
 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10
 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10
 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10

My Choice is:

#6 — Comparing

- Definition
 - Believing that it's not a problem because other people have more severe problems
- Mistaken Belief
 - If someone else is worse off than I am, that proves that I don't have a problem

Do you compared yourself to others — either good or bad?



#7 — Manipulating

- Definition
 - Forcing others to act as a rescuer by refusing to solve my own problems
- Mistaken Belief
 - If I can get someone else to fix my problem, then I don't have to do anything to solve it for myself



Do you manipulate others to get your needs met?



#8 — Change By Fear – Fear of Change

- Definition
 - Believing that I won't have any more problems if I get scared enough
 - Believing I will suffer if I change
- Mistaken Belief
 - Fear alone will prevent me from future problems or trouble
 - Fear of change will keep me from suffering

Do You Depend on **FEAR** to Keep You Out of Trouble or To Not Make Necessary Changes?



#9 — Compliance

- Definition
 - Pretending to solve the problem so I can be left alone.
- Mistaken Belief
 - If I can get people to leave me alone by going through the motions, the problem will go away.



Do You Say Yes When You Really Mean No Just to Get People Off Your Back?



#10 — Flight Into Health

- Definition
 - Believing that I'm all better now and can stop doing what helped me in the first place. I convince myself I don't have to do anything else.
- Mistaken Belief
 - Feeling better means I'm cured.

Are You Now "Suddenly Cured?"



#11 — Believing I Can't Be Helped

- Definition
 - Acting hopeless or being hopeless in order to convince people to stop trying to help me
- Mistaken Belief
 - It's hopeless so I convince myself and others not to try
 - I pretend to be hopeless so others will leave me alone



Have there been times you convinced yourself your situation was hopeless?



#12 —The Right To Be This Way

- Definition
 - Believing I have the right to live my life the way I want despite my problems
- Mistaken Belief
 - Because I have the right to destroy myself even if I hurt others, I should be left alone

Have You Used Self-destructive Behaviors in a "Self-righteous" Way?



Please Rate Your Patterns 1-10

Comparing
 Manipulation
 Recovery By Fear
 Compliance
 Flight Into Health
 Hopelessness
 Right To Be This Way 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10
 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10
 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10
 Right To Be This Way 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10

-	My Choice is:	
	<i>y</i> -	



Web Site & Contact Resources www.freedomfromsufferingnow.com

www.facebook.com/spiritualwarriorwithoutarmor www.facebook.com/drstevegrinstead www.ahealingplacetheestates.com

www.terrygorski.com

www.cenaps.com

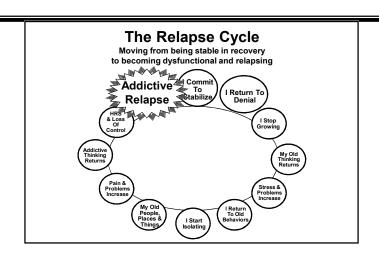
www.relapse.org

Dr. Grinstead's Contact Information

Email: drsteve@ahealingplacetheestates.com

Phone: (844) 381-4100 X #2





Managing Stuck Points In Recovery

Recovery Prone Relapse Prone

Evade/Deny Recognize

Stress Builds Accept It's OK

Compulsive/Impulsive Detach

Avoidance Tactics Ask For Help

Problems Multiply Respond w/ Action

Evade/Deny

■ Relapse triggered by exposure to addictive/rewarding drugs

■ Relapse triggered by exposure to conditioned cues from the environment

Three Paths From Remission To Relapse

■ Relapse triggered by exposure to stressful experiences involves brain stress circuits

■ The anatomy and the physiology in these three modes of relapse have been delineated through extensive neuroscience research.

Source: American Society of Addiction Medicine, 2011 http://www.asam.org



Post Acute Withdrawal (PAW)

A Withdrawal Symptom That Is...

- Often Sub-Clinical (not easy to see)
- Long-term (18 months to 3 years)
- Previously Unidentified
- Causes Dysfunction In Recovery

Symptoms Of PAW

People Have Difficulty With ...

- Thinking Clearly
- Managing Feelings & Emotions
- Remembering Things
- Sleeping Restfully
- Physical Coordination
- Managing Stress

PAW Is ...

- Brain Dysfunction
- Caused by the Effects of Chronic Alcohol And Drug Poisoning to the Brain
- Aggravated By Psycho-Social Stressors
- Triggered or exacerbated by...
 - Nicotine—Recovery and smoking just don't mix
 - Caffeine
 - Sugar



Causes of PAW ...

- Chronic Alcohol And Drug Poisoning
- Genetic Brain Chemistry Imbalances
- Fetal Alcohol Effects
- Head Trauma From Falls While Intoxicated





Typical Courses of PAW Symptoms

- Regenerative It Gets Better
- Intermittent It Comes And It Goes
- Stable It Stays The Same
- Degenerative It Gets Worse



Conditions Complicating PAW

- Sugar Metabolism Diseases
- Premenstrual Syndrome (In Women)
- Other Neurological Conditions
- Using Nicotine, Caffeine or Sugar
- Coexisting Mental Disorders
 - Depression
 - Anxiety
 - Trauma/PTSD
 - Sleep Disorders
 - Bi-Polar Disorders



Psychosocial Factors In PAW

- High Stress Personality
- High Stress Life-style
- Social Conflict Or Instability
- Poor Diet
- Lack Of Exercise
- Fatigue By Not Getting Enough Sleep/Rest
- Inadequate Recovery Program In Place



Multiple Diagnosis Complicating PAW

- Physical Illness
- Chronic Pain
- Mental Disorders
- Personality Disorders





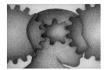
Treatment For PAW

- Abstinence
 - To Remove Cause Of Brain Damage
- Education About PAW
 - To Remove Shame, Guilt, and Fear
- Symptom Management Training
 - To Improve Coping Skills
- Nutritional Therapy
 - To Assist Brain Healing



Treatment For PAW

- Aerobic Exercise
 - To Normalize Brain Chemistry
- Stress Management
 - Relieve Acute Symptoms
- Social Support
 - Courage, Strength, & Hope



Craving Management

- Biological and psychological factors
- Medication may be an appropriate intervention
- Developing a Craving Management Plan
 - Generic craving management interventions
 - The personal craving management plan



Craving Management Planning

- Recognize and Accept: Recognize the craving and accept it as a normal part of recovery. Remind yourself that just because I'm having a craving, does not mean there is something wrong with me—it is normal to have cravings.
- Decide Not to Act on the Craving: Tell yourself the following; "No matter what happens, I'm not going to act on this craving. Instead I'll call someone." "Cravings go away whether I use or not, I have proven this before and I can do what it takes to shut this down."



Craving Management Planning

- Change Physical Setting: Change your physical and/or social location—GET OUT OF THERE!!! Sometimes something as simple as changing chairs makes a big difference. Don't be around people who would be negative peer pressure. Be around positive recovery supportive people.
- Meditation and Relaxation: Learn simple relaxation and/or meditation techniques. Sometimes just taking a few deep breaths can also make a big difference. Meditation and/or relaxation CDs MP3s—check it out! Remember, contempt prior to investigation equals ignorance.

Craving Management Planning

- Negative Consequences: Remind yourself of the negative things that will probably happen if you give into your craving and start to use again—have this prepared before you start having cravings. Remember all the pain and problems you have experienced and the money you have spent as a result of giving into cravings before.
- Benefits of Staying Sober: Remind yourself of all the good things that can happen if you remain clean and sober. List some of the things that you can now accomplish because you are clean and sober that would have been difficult if not impossible to do while using.

Craving Management Planning

- Exercise: Have a regular daily pattern of exercise and other pain management protocols developed and practice them on an ongoing basis. When you have a craving, you can begin using one of these activities.
- Eat Healthy: Eating three balanced meals per day with nutritious snacks in between will be very helpful. Avoid eating as a "substitution" for the using, but do fuel your body in a healthy way. Avoid sugar, caffeine and nicotine as much as possible, but especially when having cravings.

Craving Management Planning

- Master Imagery: Close your eyes and imagine yourself being successful and powerful in not giving into the cravings. Imagine all the positive benefits you will experience and how good you will feel about yourself for not giving in to the cravings.
- Your Personal Plan: Try to imagine yourself in a situation when you would begin to experience strong urges or cravings to use alcohol or other drugs. Then using the previous steps as a starting point, please list your step-by step action plan with at least 4-5 steps.



Recovery And Medication

Why people in recovery use medication

- Craving management—as we just saw
- Medical or mental health conditions
- Chronic pain conditions
- Injuries
- Relapse Getting High
 - Cope with painful reality
 - Escape from painful reality



Relapse Prevention ...

- Relapse Prevention Counseling (RPC)
 Identifying and Managing High Risk Situations
 That Cause Craving
- Therapy (RPT)
 Identifying and Managing Early Relapse Warning
 Signs That Lead To High Risk Situations
- Addiction Psychotherapy Identifying and Managing Core Personality Traits & Lifestyle Problems That Cause Early Relapse Warning Signs

Relapse Prevention Workbooks







Early Relapse Warning Signs
Lead To High Risk Situations

Stuck Point in Recovery
Irrational Thinking (Unnecessary Pain)
Self-Defeating Behaviors
(Unnecessary Problems)
Addictive Thinking (AOD As Solution)
Drug-Seeking Behavior (Acting Out)
High Risk Situation (Activates Craving)
Alcohol Or Other Drug (AOD) Use



Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT)

Identifies And Changes Core ...

- Personality Factors
- Lifestyle Factors
- ... That Lead To A/D Use

Relapse Prevention Counseling (RPC)
Stabilizes Clients For
Relapse Prevention Therapy (RPT)
Stabilizes Clients For
Addiction Psychotherapy

Relapse Prevention Counseling

- 1. Time Limited Abstinence Contract
- 2. Relapse Intervention Plan
- 3. High Risk Situation (HRS) Identification
- 4. HRS Situations Mapping
- 5. HRS Management
- 6. HRS Decision Point Management
- 7. Recovery Planning For Future HRS

Goals Of Relapse Prevention Counseling

- Get An Abstinence Contract
- Develop A Relapse Intervention Plan
- Identify High Risk Situations
- Map High Risk Situations
- Manage High Risk Situations
- Manage Problematic Decision Points
- Develop A Recovery Plan

Relapse Intervention Planning

- Goal in developing an effective plan . . .
 - To stop alcohol or other drug use quickly should it occur.
 - To stop a relapse process before it ends up in alcohol or other drug use.



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- Your plan to stop relapse
 - What will you do if you start to use A/D and want to stop before having serious consequences?
- The helper's plan to stop relapse
 - What is the helper supposed to do if you relapse?
- Involving appropriate significant others
 - Identify 3 appropriate significant others who you know will support your sobriety.
 - "What are they supposed to do if you start using alcohol or other drugs?"

Some Things You Can Do To Stop A Relapse Quickly

- Recognize that you started using AOD's.
- Acknowledge that alcohol & drug use can lead to serious consequences.
- Stop using immediately.
- Get out of the situation that supports use.
- Immediately call for help & get into a sobriety supportive environment.

Intervention Letter Template	Please Develop Your Initial R.I.P. Pl
Dear, If you see me in trouble with my recovery or actually using AOD or addictive	■ What I promise to do if I'm in trouble is:
behaviors I want you to do the following: 1. X 2. Y	What my sponsor/coach/counselor can do is
3. Z 4. Show me a copy of this letter	Three appropriate people on my team:



What Are High Risk Situations?

- 1. Any Experience (i.e. something that happens)
- 2. That Activates the Urge To Use Alcohol or Drugs
- 3. After Making A Commitment Not To
- 4. High Risk Situations Activate Craving By ...
 - A. Removing Recovery Support (Replacing Sober Reality Testing With Addictive Reality Testing)
 - B. Creating Social Pressure to Use (AODs)
 - C. Exposing To Addictive Substances (Witness Use; Accidental, Deceptive, or Medical Use)

High Risk Situations (HRS)
Occur At The End of Relapse Progression

Stuck Point in Recovery

Irrational Thinking (Unnecessary Pain)

Self-Defeating Behaviors (Unnecessary Problems)

Addictive Thinking (AOD As Solution)

Drug-Seeking Behavior (Acting Out)

High Risk Situation (Activates Craving)

Alcohol Or Other Drug (AOD) Or Addictive Use

Each HRS Is Composed Of ...

1. Internal Factors
Biological States
Beliefs
Perceptions
Thoughts
Feelings
Urges
Decisions

Actions

2. External Factors

People
Places
Things
Situations
Grave Illness
Death & Loss
Homelessness
Joblessness
Poverty

Common High Risk Situations

- 1.People, Places, & Things That Center Around Alcohol Or Other Drug (AOD) Or Addictive Use
- 2.Cues or Triggers Related To Past Addictive Use That Activate Craving (Movies, Songs)
- 3. Problems, Losses, Traumas in Recovery
- 4.Anything That Causes Personal Survival Threat By Challenging Survival Beliefs (I must/ Can't Or Else I Will Die!)



Identifying & Managing HRS

- Identify The High Risk Situation
 Are There Any Situations That Could Make You Want To Use AOD's Or Addictive Behaviors In Spite of Your Commitment Not To?
- Describe It (Write A Description)Tell Me What Happened or Could Happen?)
- Label It (Give It A Title)
 Let's Name The Situation With A Word Or Short Phrase To Help Us Remember & Talk About It.

Relaxation Response Training

- Understanding the Stress Thermometer
- Integrate thermometer to life experiences
- Keep stress below level 7 at all times
- Set up mutual time out signal
- Teach immediate relaxation response

Stress Thermometer Trauma Reaction **Loss of Control Over React** Stress Reaction 8 Driven / Defensive 7 Inability to Focus-Spacy 6 Function With Effort 5 4 **Functional Stress** Function With No Effort Focused & Active 3 Relaxed - Focused 2 Relaxation Relaxed - Not Focused Relaxed - Nearly Asleep

Relaxation Response Methods

- Muscle stretching, tensing, relaxing
- Deep breathing
- Guided imagery
- Hypnotic language
 - Count backwards from 10 to 1
- Making a gratitude list—at least then items
- Prayer and reflection
 - Tap into Spiritual energy
- Use of self-hypnotic/subliminal recordings



Even More Relaxation Response Methods

- Take a nature walk/hike
- Prayer and meditation
- Aerobic exercise or dance
- Yoga or Tai Chi
- Identify focal points for relaxation
 - Relax jaw or notice warmth in fingers
- Use of soothing music



Mapping High Risk Situations

- What situations should be mapped?
 - Immediate future high risk situation
 - Past high risk situations that are similar to the identified HRS
 - One that ended in inappropriate use.
 - One that was managed without using.
 - One that could happen in the near future.

How To Create A Situation Map

- Describe the exact sequence of events & behaviors.
 Visualize it See it in your mind
- Clarify all aspects of the situation.
 - Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?
- What did you want to accomplish?
 - Getting into bad situations for good reasons
- Did you get what you wanted?
 - What did it cost you?

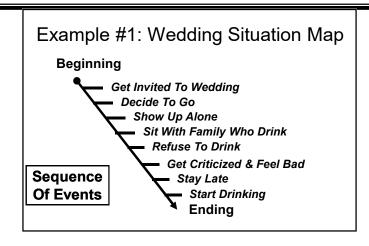
Clarifying The Big Picture

- What did you want to accomplish by managing the situation the way you did?
- Did you get what you wanted?
 - Yes or No. To what degree? (0 10)
- What was the price you paid?
- What could you do differently to get those needs met in a healthy way?



Testing The High Risk Situation

- It occurs at a specific time.
- It has a beginning, middle & end.
- It is time limited (usually 24 hours or less).
- It involves specific people, places or things.
- It activates craving or addictive use.



Example #2: The Injury Beginning

I was injured on the job
I was really hurting bad & thought of ER
I went to the Emergency Room
I didn't share that I was in recovery
I really wanted something for the pain
I asked for strong pain medication
I thought about how to hide using
I took the medication & kept using
Ending





Situation Management

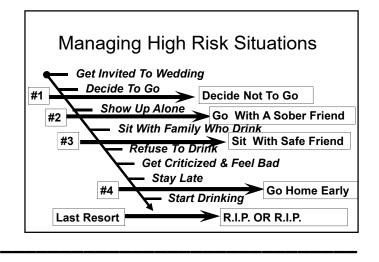
- Identify 3 Decision Points Where More Effective Strategies Could Be Used
 - Near The Beginning
 - Near The Middle
 - Near The End
- 2. What Can You Do Differently At Each Decision Point
- 3. How Will That New Behavior Change The Outcome (Best? Worst? Most Likely?)

Situation Management

- 4. Explore How To Responsibly Avoid The Situation.
- 5. Explore How To Stop Addictive Use Quickly Should It Occur As A Result Of The Situation

Situation Management Summary of The Components

- How Can You ...
 - Avoid The Situation?
 - Change Something Near The Beginning?
 - Change Something Near The Middle?
 - Change Something Near The End?
 - Stop Addictive Use Quickly Should It Occur?





Call To Action

- What is the most important thing you have learned about helping to prevent relapse in this section?
- What is one thing you will commit to do different as a result of what you learned?
- What could get in your way and how can you overcome any obstacles.

TFUARs That Promote Addictive Use At Each Decision Point

- Thoughts → That Support Addictive Use
- Feelings → Deprivation Anxiety (F.E.A.R.)
- Urges → Craving That Make You Want To Use In Spite of the Negative Consequences
- Actions → Drug Seeking Behaviors That Lead You Closer To Addictive Use
- Reactions → Social & Situational Responses To Addiction Seeking Behavior That Support Your Movement Toward Your Addictive Use

Cognitive-Behavioral Response Can Promote AOD Use or Abstinence **Addictive Thinking** Sober Thinking **Feelings of Deprivation Sober Feeling Management** Craving (Urge to Use) Craving Management Sobriety Seeking Behavior Addictive Seeking Behavior Addiction Enabling Sobriety Supportive Social Reaction Social Reaction Move Out of HRS Next Step In The HRS

Impulse Control Training At Each Decision Point ■ Thoughts | 1. Recognition 1. Pause ■ Feelings 2. Impulse Control 2. Relax 3. Better Alternative ■ Urges 3. Reflect 4. Self-Motivation 4. Decide ■ Actions ■ Reactions (Social) Different Action: The Outcome Is No Addictive Use



Making Sober Decisions

- <u>Pause</u> and notice the urge without doing anything about it;
- Relax by taking a deep breath, slowly exhaling, and consciously imagining the stress draining from your body;
- Reflect upon what you are experiencing by asking yourself: "What do I have an urge to do? What has happened when I have done similar things in the past? What is likely to happen if I do that now?"; and then...

Making Sober Decisions

- <u>Decide</u> what you are going to do about the urge. Make a conscious choice instead of acting out in an automatic an unconscious way.
- Do It! When making the choice about what you are going to do, remind yourself that you will be responsible for both the action and its consequences.

Challenging Addictive Beliefs

Addictive Beliefs

- 1. AOD's Are Safe & I'll Never Get Addicted
- 2. Using AOD's Is Good For Me
- It's OK To Use AOD's Regularly, Heavily, And Abusively

Sober Challenges

- 1. AOD's Are Not Safe, It's Best Not To Use
- 2. Using AOD's Can Be Bad For Me Even If It Feels Good
- It's Not OK To Use AOD's Regularly, Heavily, And Abusively

Challenging Addictive Beliefs

Addictive Beliefs

- 4. Using AOD's Makes Life Worth Living
- It's Good To Center My Life Around AOD's
- 6. I Must Use AOD's To Have A Good Life

Sober Challenges

- 4. Pursuing Higher Values
 Makes Life Worth Living,
 AOD's Can Detract
- Life Is Best When It Is Centered Around A Higher Purpose
- 6. I Can Have A Good Life Without Using AOD's



Challenging Addictive Beliefs

Addictive Beliefs

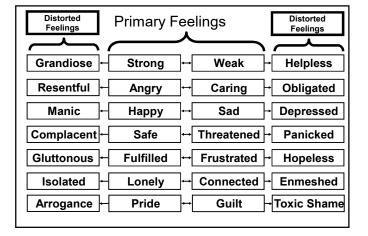
- 7. I Need AOD's To Survive & Thrive
- 8. People Who Support My Use Are Friends

Sober Challenges

- 7. I Can Survive & Thrive Without AOD's
- 8. People Who Support My Higher Values Are Friends

Feelings & Craving

Feeling + Addictive Thinking = Craving



Decision Point #1: Decide Not To Go Addictive Thought Management

Addictive Thinking

- I have to go or my family will hate me!
- 2. I should be able to go without wanting to drink!
- 3. If I do have a drink or two it won't be that bad.

Sober Thinking

- My family loves me & wants me sober so they'll Understand.
- At this stage of my recovery its normal to have cravings around people who are drinking.
- Once I start, I'm not sure I'll be able to stop before I have serious problems.



Decision Point #1: Decide Not To Go Addictive Feeling Management

Unmanageable Feeling

- 1. Feeling: Fear
- 2. Activating Thought: My Family Will Hate Me!
- 3. Activating Behavior: Always Having To Do What My Family Wants

New Management Strategy

- 1. Feeling: Fear.
- New Thought: My Family will understand & support my decision.
- New Behavior: Respectfully refusing to do what's expected & negotiate acceptable alternatives.

Decision Point #1: Decide Not To Go
Addictive Behavior Management

Old Behavior

 Doing what I'm told, pretending to like it, feeling angry inside

New Behavior

- 1. Refusing to do what I'm told.
- 2. Honestly telling people why
- Negotiating new alternatives for meetings the needs of all involved, including me.

Decision Point #1: Decide Not To Go Managing Addictive Social Reactions

Old Social Reactions

- I trained people to ignore my feelings & not take me seriously
 - Not stand up for myself
 - Not expecting people to take me seriously
 - Being silent when I didn't get it

New Social Reactions

- Insist that others take me seriously by ...
 - · Standing up for myself
 - Expecting others to take me seriously
 - Telling them how I feel & asking them to change

Decision Point Management Questions

What Are The Lessons Learned ...

- 1. What's The Most Important Thing You Learned From This Situation Mapping?
- 2. What Other High Risk Situations Are You Facing?
- 3. How Can You Apply What You Learned To These Other Situations?



TFUAR Management Keep It Simple		
Problem	Solution	
Thinking ——		
Feeling —		
Urges —		
Actions		
Reactions (Social)	R.I.P. or R.I.P.	

A Rational, Directive, Supportive Approach		
Disaster Success		
Pre-Judgment	Understanding	
+ Insensitivity	+ Compassion	
+ Confrontation	+ Challenge	
Power Struggle	Collaboration	

Formula For Success

One Day At A Time

My Favorite Sanskrit Proverb

Today well lived makes every yesterday a dream of happiness and every tomorrow a vision of hope

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www.terrygorski.com

www.cenaps.com

www.relapse.org

Dr. Grinstead's Contact Information

Email: drsteve@ahealingplacetheestates.com

Phone: (844) 381-4100 X #2

